

**Federal Aviation Administration, DOT**

**§ 91.155**

and, assuming normal cruising speed, to fly after that for at least 20 minutes.

**§ 91.153 VFR flight plan: Information required.**

(a) *Information required.* Unless otherwise authorized by ATC, each person filing a VFR flight plan shall include in it the following information:

(1) The aircraft identification number and, if necessary, its radio call sign.

(2) The type of the aircraft or, in the case of a formation flight, the type of each aircraft and the number of aircraft in the formation.

(3) The full name and address of the pilot in command or, in the case of a formation flight, the formation commander.

(4) The point and proposed time of departure.

(5) The proposed route, cruising altitude (or flight level), and true airspeed at that altitude.

(6) The point of first intended landing and the estimated elapsed time until over that point.

(7) The amount of fuel on board (in hours).

(8) The number of persons in the aircraft, except where that information is otherwise readily available to the FAA.

(9) Any other information the pilot in command or ATC believes is necessary for ATC purposes.

(b) *Cancellation.* When a flight plan has been activated, the pilot in command, upon canceling or completing the flight under the flight plan, shall notify an FAA Flight Service Station or ATC facility.

**§ 91.155 Basic VFR weather minimums.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section and § 91.157, no person may operate an aircraft under VFR when the flight visibility is less, or at a distance from clouds that is less, than that prescribed for the corresponding altitude and class of airspace in the following table:

Airspace	Flight visibility	Distance from clouds
Class A .....	Not Applicable .....	Not Applicable.
Class B .....	3 statute miles .....	Clear of Clouds.
Class C .....	3 statute miles .....	500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.

Airspace	Flight visibility	Distance from clouds
Class D .....	3 statute miles .....	500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.
Class E: Less than 10,000 feet MSL.	3 statute miles .....	500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.
At or above 10,000 feet MSL.	5 statute miles .....	1,000 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 1 statute mile horizontal.
Class G: 1,200 feet or less above the surface (regardless of MSL altitude).	1 statute mile .....	Clear of clouds.
Day, except as provided in § 91.155(b).	3 statute miles .....	500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.
Night, except as provided in § 91.155(b).	3 statute miles .....	500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.
More than 1,200 feet above the surface but less than 10,000 feet MSL.	1 statute mile .....	500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.
Day .....	1 statute mile .....	500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.
Night .....	3 statute miles .....	500 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 2,000 feet horizontal.
More than 1,200 feet above the surface and at or above 10,000 feet MSL.	5 statute miles .....	1,000 feet below. 1,000 feet above. 1 statute mile horizontal.

(b) *Class G Airspace.* Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, the following operations may be conducted in Class G airspace below 1,200 feet above the surface:

(1) *Helicopter.* A helicopter may be operated clear of clouds if operated at a speed that allows the pilot adequate opportunity to see any air traffic or obstruction in time to avoid a collision.

(2) *Airplane.* When the visibility is less than 3 statute miles but not less than 1 statute mile during night hours, an airplane may be operated clear of clouds if operated in an airport traffic pattern within one-half mile of the runway.

(c) Except as provided in § 91.157, no person may operate an aircraft beneath